

## INVENTOR SEARCH

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L8 ANSWER 1 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:964594 HCAPLUS Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:276297  
 TITLE: Rapid detection of antimicrobial drug residues  
 INVENTOR(S): Stark, Jacobus; De Rijk, Angelique  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): DSM Ip Assets B.V., Neth.  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 17pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007096375	A1	20070830	WO 2007-EP51651	20070221
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2006-75431 A 20060224

AB A novel method rapidly detects the presence or absence of quinolone antimicrobial drug residues in liquid samples such as milk, meat juice, serum, urine, blood, eggs or exts. obtained from animal tissues or food products. The sample is contacted with a test organism (gram-neg. bacteria, e.g., Escherichia coli), the test mixture is incubated and the growth of the organism is detected after <10 h.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:905860 HCAPLUS Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:230135  
 TITLE: Combination of reader and incubator  
 INVENTOR(S): Stark, Jacobus; Langeveld, Pieter Cornelis;  
 Groen, Bastiaan; De Graaf, Tim; Plugge, Willem  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): DSM Ip Assets B.V., Neth.  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 37pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007090683	A1	20070816	WO 2007-EP1159	20070207

M J L

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

EP 2006-101411

A 20060208

EP 2006-113088

A 20060425

AB The present invention provides a detection arrangement for detecting presence of an analyte in a sample, comprising a processor, a memory, a display, and a color measuring device, characterized in that a means is present for maintaining a constant temperature or a temperature profile of said sample. Furthermore, the present invention provides a method for determining the presence or absence of an analyte in a fluid by anal. of image data from an assay that generates an image result on an assay medium, comprising the steps of: (a) incubating a sample of said fluid together with said assay at a pre-set temperature or temperature profile (b) obtaining said image result on an assay medium; and (c) imaging the image result with an image acquisition device to generate digital image data corresponding to the image result; and (d) using data processing means, applying to the digital image data a stored relationship between the image result and assay calibration data to generate a quantified result for said assay, characterized in that incubation step (a) is carried out simultaneously with steps (b) - (c).

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1315355 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:32183

TITLE: Adjustable test system for the determination of the presence of an antibiotic in a fluid

INVENTOR(S): Es Van Remco, Maria; Langeveld, Pieter Cornelis; Stark, Jacobus; Blankwater, Ijsbrand Johan; Franse, Maartje Maria

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dsm Ip Assets B.V., Neth.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 16 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005118838	A2	20051215	WO 2005-EP52529	20050602
WO 2005118838	A3	20060202		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,

10/559,797

AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,  
EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT,  
RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML,  
MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

EP 2004-76617

A 20040602

AB The present invention provides a test system, a test method and a test kit for the determination of the presence of an antibiotic in a fluid based on a test medium comprising a component that binds to an antibiotic. Preferably the component that binds to an antibiotic is an antibody or a penicillin binding protein.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1314894 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:32182

TITLE: High pH test system for the determination of the presence of an antibiotic in a fluid

INVENTOR(S): Langeveld, Pieter Cornelis; Pelt, Van

Johannes Theodorus Arie; Stark, Jacobus; Graaf, De Tim

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dsm Ip Assets B.V., Neth.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005118837	A1	20051215	WO 2005-EP52528	20050602
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
CA 2567102	A1	20051215	CA 2005-2567102	20050602
EP 1766046	A1	20070328	EP 2005-756883	20050602
R:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

EP 2004-76616

A 20040602

WO 2005-EP52528

W 20050602

AB Provided is a test system, a test method and a test kit for the determination of the presence of an antibiotic in a fluid based on a test medium comprising a test organism, at least one substance that provides a solid state, nutrients and an indicator, wherein the end-pH of said test medium at or after the time required for said determination is equal to or higher than 7.2 Said pH value can be realized by adding oligosaccharides, preferably a disaccharide or trisaccharide (e.g. Lactose, gentobiose, maltotriose). Most preferably, said oligosaccharide is a non-reducing oligosaccharide (e.g. Raffinose, sucrose or trehalose).

REFERENCE COUNT:

7

THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:568534 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:171514

TITLE: Comparison of various assays used for detection of beta-lactam antibiotics in poultry meat

AUTHOR(S): Popelka, P.; Nagy, J.; Germuska, R.; Marcincak, S.; Jevinova, P.; De Rijk, A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Veterinary Medicine, Kosice, 041 81, Slovakia

SOURCE: Food Additives & Contaminants (2005), 22(6), 557-562  
CODEN: FACOEB; ISSN: 0265-203X

PUBLISHER: Taylor &amp; Francis Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB In this study, microbiol. tests for the detection of  $\beta$ -lactam antibiotics in meat and meat products were evaluated. The traditional FPT (four plate test, containing *Bacillus subtilis* and *Kocuria rhizophila*), BsDA (*Bacillus stearothermophilus* disk assay) and a newly developed microbiol. test, Premi Test (containing *Bacillus stearothermophilus*) were included in the study. The limit of detection (LOD) of the Premi Test was compared with the LOD of the traditional methods. The detection limits of the tests were determined by  $\beta$ -lactam antibiotic stds. dissolved in meat juice, as well as meat tissue obtained from laying hens after exptl. administration of amoxicillin. Pos. samples, based on inhibition of growth of the organism in the test, were confirmed by high performance liquid chromatog. (HPLC). Growth inhibition in the traditional tests is visible as a clear zone on the plate, whereas for Premi Test, this is based on the absence of a color change of the test. The LODs of antibiotics tested were as follows: Penicillin G (PENG) 5  $\mu$ g kg<sup>-1</sup>, amoxicillin (AMOX) 10  $\mu$ g kg<sup>-1</sup>, ampicillin (AMP) 25  $\mu$ g kg<sup>-1</sup>, oxacillin (OXA) 30  $\mu$ g kg<sup>-1</sup>, and cloxacillin (CLOX) 30  $\mu$ g kg<sup>-1</sup> on the plate with *Bacillus stearothermophilus*.  $\beta$ -Lactam antibiotics can be detected also on one plate seeded with *Kocuria rhizophila*, although the LODs are higher: PENG 10  $\mu$ g kg<sup>-1</sup>, AMOX 25  $\mu$ g kg<sup>-1</sup>, AMP 30  $\mu$ g kg<sup>-1</sup>, OXA 50  $\mu$ g kg<sup>-1</sup>, and CLOX 50  $\mu$ g kg<sup>-1</sup>. Premi Test was performed according to the Standard Operating Procedure intended for detection of  $\beta$ -lactam antibiotics in poultry tissues with following LODs: PENG 4  $\mu$ g kg<sup>-1</sup>, AMOX 5  $\mu$ g kg<sup>-1</sup>, AMP 5  $\mu$ g kg<sup>-1</sup>, OXA 40  $\mu$ g kg<sup>-1</sup>, CLOX 50  $\mu$ g kg<sup>-1</sup>. All tests are able to detect  $\beta$ -lactam antibiotics such as penicillin G, ampicillin, amoxicillin, oxacillin and cloxacillin below the maximum residue level (MRL). However, the detection limits of the Premi Test for PENG, AMOX and AMP were below the limits of BsDA and the plate containing *Kocuria rhizophila*.

REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:58357 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:127545

TITLE: Improved method for the determination of the presence of an antibiotic in a fluid

INVENTOR(S): Langeveld, Pieter Cornelis

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): DSM IP Assets B.V., Neth.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005005656	A1	20050120	WO 2004-EP7293	20040701
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2528901	A1	20050120	CA 2004-2528901	20040701
CA 2529278	A1	20050120	CA 2004-2529278	20040701
WO 2005005655	A1	20050120	WO 2004-EP7288	20040701
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1639122	A1	20060329	EP 2004-740628	20040701
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
EP 1639123	A1	20060329	EP 2004-740632	20040701
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
CN 1816633	A	20060809	CN 2004-80018780	20040701
US 2006134725	A1	20060622	US 2005-559785	20051208
US 2007092929	A1	20070426	US 2005-559797	20051208
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 2003-77073	A 20030702
			EP 2003-78707	A 20031124
			WO 2004-EP7288	W 20040701
			WO 2004-EP7293	W 20040701

AB The invention provides a method for determining the presence or absence of an antibiotic in a fluid comprising: (a) contacting a fluid sample with a test medium comprising a test microorganism and at least one indicator; (b) incubating the test microorganism with the fluid under conditions whereby growth of the test microorganism occurs if no antibiotic is present in the fluid sample; and (c) detecting any growth or inhibition of growth of the test microorganism as appropriate by means of an indicator, characterized in that the ratio of the volume of said fluid sample to the volume of test medium exceeds 2:3 (0.68:1) (volume/volume). The invention further provides a kit suitable for determining the presence or absence of an antibiotic in a fluid comprising: (a) at least one container partially filled with a test medium comprising a test microorganism, at least one gelling agent and at least one indicator, and; (b) a device for adding fluid to the test medium, said device having a volume that exceeds a ratio of 2/3 (0.68:1) of the volume of the test medium.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

10/559,797

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:320078 HCAPLUS Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:300131  
 TITLE: Apparatus and method for detecting undesired residues  
 in a sample  
 INVENTOR(S): Langeveld, Pieter Cornelis; Van Hemert, Karl  
 Heinrich; Kerkhof, Johannes Hendrik Pieter Machiel;  
 Stark, Jacobus  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): DSM N.V., Neth.  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 35 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003033728	A1	20030424	WO 2002-EP11369	20021010
W:			AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW	
RW:			GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG	
CA 2464373	A1	20030424	CA 2002-2464373	20021010
AU 2002362940	A1	20030428	AU 2002-362940	20021010
AU 2002362940	B2	20070510		
EP 1438422	A1	20040721	EP 2002-801324	20021010
R:			AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK	
BR 2002013322	A	20041013	BR 2002-13322	20021010
NZ 532039	A	20041224	NZ 2002-532039	20021010
CN 1571847	A	20050126	CN 2002-820430	20021010
US 2005014281	A1	20050120	US 2004-492899	20040415
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 2001-203936	A 20011015
			EP 2002-100496	A 20020515
			WO 2002-EP11369	W 20021010

AB Detection arrangement and method for detecting presence of a residue in a sample by determining color values of the sample, associated with the L\*a\*b color model, where a value of a composite parameter Z is calculated as follows:  $Z = wL + waa + wbb$  where wL, wa, and wb are weighting factors having a value depending on said residue and said sample, and a determination is made whether or not said sample comprises more or less than a predetd. amount of said residue in dependence on said value of said composite parameter Z. In a preferred embodiment, the arrangement is used to detect antibiotic residues, e.g. penicillin-G, in food products, e.g. milk, or body fluids, e.g. blood, urine.

REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:265723 HCAPLUS Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:265568  
 TITLE: Detection of antimicrobial residues in eggs  
 INVENTOR(S): Langeveld, Pieter Cornelis; Stark, Jacobus  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): DSM N.V., Neth.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 12 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001025795	A2	20010412	WO 2000-EP9872	20001003
WO 2001025795	A3	20011018		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1222469	A2	20020717	EP 2000-969458	20001003
EP 1222469	B1	20060104		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
AT 315234	T	20060215	AT 2000-969458	20001003
PT 1222469	T	20060531	PT 2000-969458	20001003
ES 2256048	T3	20060716	ES 2000-969458	20001003
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 1999-203264	A 19991004
			WO 2000-EP9872	W 20001003

AB A novel method is presented for the rapid detection of the presence or absence of antimicrobial residues in eggs. A one step test method is described in which residues of antimicrobial compds. such as antibiotics are detected while inhibiting compds. naturally present in samples obtained from eggs, which may interfere with the test, are inactivated.

## RESULTS FROM REGISTRY AND CAPLUS

=&gt; d que stat l17

L10 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON "BROMOTHYMOLO BLUE"/CN  
 L11 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON "PENICILLIN G"/CN  
 L12 5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON (L10 OR ?BROMOTHYMOLO?(W)?BLUE? OR  
 ?BROMOTHYMOLO?(W)?BLUE?) AND (L11 OR ?PENICILLIN?(W)G)  
 L15 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L12 AND (?DETERMIN? OR ?DETECT? OR  
 ?IDENT?)  
 L16 5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L12 OR L15  
 L17 5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L16 AND (PRD<20051208 OR PD<20051208)

=&gt; d ibib abs l17 1-5

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:176907 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:176907

TITLE: Correlation parameters for predicting anion-exchange  
 extraction constants for 287 extraction systems  
 containing 236 different anions on an ES computer with  
 the program OPAG2

AUTHOR(S): Mezhov, E. A.; Reymarov, G. A.; Khananishvili, N. L.;  
 Schmidt, V. S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Russia

SOURCE: Radiokhimiya (1992), 34(1), 9-50

CODEN: RADKAU; ISSN: 0033-8311

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

AB A huge collection of anion exchange extraction consts. (log K) ( $\geq 2040$  values)  
 is systematized; this data set is for 236 different singly or doubly charged  
 anions in 287 extraction systems. The program OPAG2 can predict anion  
 hydration free energies ( $\Delta G^\circ$ ) and the coeffs. of regression equations based on  
 the linear free energy relationship principle. The calculated correlation  
 coeffs. can be used to calculate extraction consts. in several million  
 different extraction systems. This program also gives (with 95 % confidence  
 level) the calcn. error and the maximum deviation of calculated and exptl. log  
 K values.

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:419901 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:19901

TITLE: Solid-phase optoelectronic sensors for biochemical  
 analysis

AUTHOR(S): Goldfinch, M. J.; Lowe, C. R.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Biotechnol. Cent., Univ. Cambridge, Cambridge, CB2  
 3EF, UK

SOURCE: Analytical Biochemistry (1984), 138(2),  
 430-6

CODEN: ANBCA2; ISSN: 0003-2697

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Simple solid-phase optoelectronic sensors for penicillin, urea, and glucose  
 are described. Triphenylmethane dyes such as bromocresol green and bromthymol  
 blue were derivatized with glutathione and co-immobilized with appropriate  
 enzymes to a transparent membrane sandwiched between a red-light-emitting  
 diode and a silicon photodiode with integral amplifier. In the presence of  
 the corresponding substrates, catalytic action in the enzyme-dye membrane  
 perturbs the local pH and causes characteristic color changes in the membrane



which are monitored as a rise or fall in the output voltage of the detector system. With enzymes such as penicillinase, urease, and glucose oxidase, the response of the optoelectronic sensors is extremely reproducible over the concentration range 0-10 mM penicillin G, urea, or D-glucose, resp. The construction and operation of these simple, inexpensive, and reagentless optoelectronic sensors is described.

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:117696 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88:117696

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 88:18457a,18460a

TITLE: Study of the factors influencing Salmonella typhi swarming

AUTHOR(S): Opochinskii, E. F.; Ploskirev, N. V.; Litinskii, Yu. I.; Gerok, G. I.; Yurko, L. P.; Vasil'eva, T. V.

CORPORATE SOURCE: USSR

SOURCE: Laboratornoe Delo (1978), (1), 46-8

CODEN: LABDAZ; ISSN: 0023-6748

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

AB The swarming behavior of Salmonella species can be utilized for their isolation, but S. typhi cannot grow satisfactorily on the media used for other strains. Optimal media for inducing S. typhi swarming were therefore developed: 0.5 g agar, 1 g mannitol, 2.5 mL 0.1% aqueous alkaline bromthymol blue, and 100 mL Hottinger broth, adjusted to pH 8.5, for Petri dishes; 0.16 g agar, 2 g peptone, 0.1 g mannitol, 3 g gelatin, 2 mL 0.1% aqueous alkaline cresol red, and 100 mL dist. H<sub>2</sub>O, adjusted to pH 8.5, for U-tubes. The average macrocolony diameter on the plates was 8.4 cm, and the average length of the migration zone in U-tubes was 7.6 cm. Addition of dried beef bile (7.5 + 10<sup>-3</sup> g/mL) gave good macrocolony formation by Salmonella (typhi and other strains) while suppressing the growth of Proteus and Escherichia strains taken for comparison. Malachite green, penicillin, and Na selenite, all suppressed swarming of S. typhi more than that of the saprophytes. Boric acid selectively inhibited Escherichia, whereas K tellurite inhibited S. typhi growth.

L17 ANSWER 4 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:149121 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 80:149121

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 80:24051a,24054a

TITLE: Colorimetric determination of probenecid, saccharin, penicillins, and some indicators using methylene blue

AUTHOR(S): Beltagy, Y. A.; Rida, S. M.; Issa, A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Pharm., Univ. Alexandria, Alexandria, Egypt

SOURCE: Pharmazie (1974), 29(1), 64-5

CODEN: PHARAT; ISSN: 0031-7144

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Determination of the title substances was possible by treatment with a NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>-Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> buffer (pH 6.8), methylene blue, and CHCl<sub>3</sub>, then measuring the absorbance of the CHCl<sub>3</sub> extract of the complex. The maximum absorption ( $\lambda_{\max}$ ) was 651 nm for saccharin Na, bromthymol blue Me orange, bromphenol blue, bromcresol green, and bromcresol purple 635 nm for penicillin G Na and metanil yellow, 640 nm for probenecid and penicillin V, and 648 nm for thymol blue. This method is simple, time-saving, useful for small amts. ( $\geq 0.1$  mg), and sufficiently accurate (Beer's law obeyed for these compds.).

L17 ANSWER 5 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1952:8592 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 46:8592

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 46:1540e-h

TITLE: New salts of benzylpenicillin with organic bases

AUTHOR(S): Westfelt, Lars Nathorst

CORPORATE SOURCE: Centrallab., Sodertalje, Swed.

SOURCE: Acta Chemica Scandinavica (1951), 5, 327-8

CODEN: ACHSE7; ISSN: 0904-213X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The 2-propylimidazoline salt (I) of benzylpenicillin (II) was prepared as follows: to 5 g. of II (Na salt) in 20 ml. water (0-5°), add 40 ml. cold AmOAc, then 4.5 ml. of 60% H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> (vigorous shaking), sep. the aqueous layer, extract it with an addnl. 10 ml. cold AmOAc, dry the combined cold AmOAc solns. with Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filter, dilute the filtrate with 50 ml. dry Me<sub>2</sub>CO, add a 10% solution of 2-propylimidazoline in Me<sub>2</sub>CO (over 15 min. with stirring) until bromothymol blue indicator turns a marked green, let stand overnight in the cold, filter, wash the salt with Me<sub>2</sub>CO, and dry in vacuo at 20°. I (6.2 g.), colorless, small, needlelike crystals, m. 114° (decomposition), [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 231° (water, c 1), pH (aqueous solution), 5.25, biol. assay 1, 290 U./mg. The following substituted-imidazoline salts of II were prepared analogously: 2-Me (5.8 g.), colorless, rodlike rosettes, m. 80°, [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 242° (water, c 1), pH (aqueous solution) 4.98, biol. assay 1, 350 U./mg., 2-ethyl-4(5)-methyl (5.3 g.), colorless prisms, m. 141° (decomposition), [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 232° (water, c 1); pH (aqueous solution) 5.75, biol. assay 1, 270 U./mg.; 2-propyl-4(5)-methyl (6.3 g.), colorless rod-like crystals, m. 132° (decomposition), [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 224° (water, c 1), pH (aqueous solution) 6.15, biol. assay 1, 240 U./mg. The salts are hygroscopic. By the above method, the following bases separated as oily salts of II: H<sub>2</sub>NCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NHMe, H<sub>2</sub>NCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NHEt, and 2-ethyl-, 2-amyl-, 2-benzyl-, 2,4(5)-dimethyl-, and 2-propyl-4(5)-methyylimidazoline.

=> d que stat l21

L10 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON "BROMOTHYMOL BLUE"/CN  
 L11 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON "PENICILLIN G"/CN  
 L12 5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON (L10 OR ?BROMOTHYMOL?(W)?BLUE? OR  
 ?BROMTHYMOL?(W)?BLUE?) AND (L11 OR ?PENICILLIN?(W)G)  
 L15 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L12 AND (?DETERMIN? OR ?DETECT? OR  
 ?IDENT?)  
 L16 5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L12 OR L15  
 L18 16 SEA L16  
 L19 8 DUP REMOV L18 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
 L20 1 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON L12 OR L15  
 L21 9 DUP REMOV L19 L20 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs l21 1-9

L21 ANSWER 1 OF 9 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-122428 [13] WPIDS  
 CROSS REFERENCE: 2005-122429  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-040636 [13]  
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2005-105662 [13]  
 TITLE: Test system for **determination** of antibiotic in  
 fluid e.g. milk, comprises medium containing  
 microorganism, substance providing solid state and  
 indicator for **detection** of **penicillin**  
 G  
 DERWENT CLASS: B02; B04; D16; S03  
 INVENTOR: BOUWKNECHT C; BOUWKNECHT C J; DEKKER A; LANGEVELD P;  
 LANGEVELD P C; PELT V; PELT V J T; PELT V J T A; RIJK D;  
 RIJK D A; STARK J; JACOBUS S; PELT J T A V; RIJK A D  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (STAM-C) DSM IP ASSETS BV; (BOUW-I) BOUWKNECHT C J;  
 (DEKK-I) DEKKER A; (JACO-I) JACOBUS S; (LANG-I) LANGEVELD  
 P C; (PELT-I) PELT J T A V; (RIJK-I) RIJK A D  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 107  
 PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2005005655	A1	20050120	(200513)*	EN	20	[0]
EP 1639122	A1	20060329	(200623)	EN		
CN 1816633	A	20060809	(200682)	ZH		
US 20070092929	A1	20070426	(200730)	EN		

#### APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2005005655	A1	WO 2004-EP7288	20040701
CN 1816633	A	CN 2004-80018780	20040701
EP 1639122	A1	EP 2004-740628	20040701
EP 1639122	A1	WO 2004-EP7288	20040701
US 20070092929	A1	WO 2004-EP7288	20040701
US 20070092929	A1	US 2005-559797	20051208

#### FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1639122	A1 Based on	WO 2005005655 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: EP 2003-78707 20031124

EP 2003-77073 20030702

AN 2005-122428 [13] WPIDS

CR 2005-122429

AB WO 2005005655 A1 UPAB: 20050708

NOVELTY - A test system comprises a medium containing a microorganism, a substance providing solid state and an indicator for detection of penicillin G.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A test system comprises a test medium containing a microorganism, at least one substance that provides a solid state and an indicator of formula (I) or its salt for detection of penicillin G.

X = C or S;

n = 0-2;

R5, R6 = phenol-4-yl (substituted at 2, 3, 5, and 6-positions by R8, R7, R10 and R9, respectively);

R1-R4, R7-R9 = alkyl, halo or H; and R10 = optionally branched alkyl (preferably CH<sub>3</sub>). Provided that when X is C, then n is 1 and when X is S, then n is 0-2.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following: (1) determination of the presence of the antibiotic in a fluid involving contacting a sample of the fluid with the test medium, incubating the microorganism to grow the microorganism in case no antibiotic is present in the fluid sample and detecting the growth or inhibition of growth of the microorganism with the indicator; and

(2) kit for the determination of the antibiotic in a fluid comprising a container partially filled with a test medium comprising a microorganism, gelling agent and the indicator.

USE - For the determination of the presence of an antibiotic (e.g. beta-lactam) in a fluid (claimed) e.g. milk, meat juice, serum and urine.

ADVANTAGE,- The test system rapidly determines the presence of the antibiotic in the fluids. The indicator compound shows up to 25 % or even up to 100 % increase in sensitivity towards the antibiotics. The indicator compound shows an improved visual contrast when compared to positive and negative samples. This phenomenon greatly facilitates accurate visual evaluation of test results.

L21 ANSWER 2 OF 9 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995092301 EMBASE Full-text

TITLE: A clinical isolate of *Aeromonas sobria* with three chromosomally mediated inducible  $\beta$ -lactamases: A cephalosporinase, a penicillinase and a third enzyme, displaying carbapenemase activity.

AUTHOR: Walsh T.R.; Payne D.J.; MacGowan A.P.; Bennett P.M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: T.R. Walsh, Department Microbiology Pathology, Medical School, University of Bristol, Bristol BS8 1TD, United Kingdom

SOURCE: Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, (1995) Vol. 35, No. 2, pp. 271-279.

ISSN: 0305-7453 CODEN: JACHDX

COUNTRY: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index

004 Microbiology: Bacteriology, Mycology, Parasitology and Virology

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 Apr 1995

Last Updated on STN: 5 Apr 1995

AB Hydrolytic profiles of *Aeromonas sobria* 163a, non-induced and induced, and of a derepressed mutant 163a-M, indicate that this strain has inducible  $\beta$ -lactamases with activities against cephalosporins, penicillins and carbapenems. Three enzymes were identified and two of the  $\beta$ -lactamase genes, ampS, encoding a penicillinase and cepS, encoding a cephalosporinase, were cloned into *Escherichia coli*, permitting analysis of the individual enzymes. Isoelectric focusing (IEF) analysis using inhibition profiles with EDTA and BRL 42715, confirmed AmpS (pI 7.9) and CepS (7.0) to be serine  $\beta$ -lactamases. A third  $\beta$ -lactamase displaying hydrolytic activity against the carbapenems was inhibited by EDTA. The carbapenemase had a pI of 9.3 and was detected on IEF gels by overlaying the gel with agarose containing imipenem and the chromogenic pH indicator, bromothymol blue. Co-inducibility and the recovery of a derepressed mutant in which all three enzymes were produced at high levels indicate that this isolate of *A. sobria* has three co-ordinately controlled  $\beta$ -lactamase genes.

L21 ANSWER 3 OF 9 MEDLINE on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 89192302 MEDLINE Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2930173  
 TITLE: Selective medium for isolation of *Xanthomonas maltophilia* from soil and rhizosphere environments.  
 AUTHOR: Juhnke M E; des Jardin E  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Fort Lauderdale Research and Education Center, University of Florida 33314.  
 SOURCE: Applied and environmental microbiology, (1989 Mar) Vol. 55, No. 3, pp. 747-50.  
 Journal code: 7605801. ISSN: 0099-2240.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 198905  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Mar 1990  
 Last Updated on STN: 6 Mar 1990  
 Entered Medline: 11 May 1989

AB A selective medium (XSM) was developed for isolation of *Xanthomonas maltophilia* from bulk soil and plant rhizosphere environments. The XSM basal medium contained maltose, tryptone, bromthymol blue, and agar. Antibiotics added to select for *X. maltophilia* were cycloheximide, nystatin, cephalixin, bacitracin, penicillin G, novobiocin, neomycin sulfate, and tobramycin. A comparison was made between XSM and 1/10-strength tryptic soy broth agar for recovery of *X. maltophilia* from sterile and nonsterile soil infested with known *X. maltophilia* isolates. A recovery rate of 97% or greater for XSM was demonstrated. XSM was used to isolate *X. maltophilia* from a variety of soil and rhizosphere environments.

L21 ANSWER 4 OF 9 MEDLINE on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 90078533 MEDLINE Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2592521  
 TITLE: Penicillinase-based enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for the detection of plant viruses.  
 AUTHOR: Sudarshana M R; Reddy D V  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Legumes Pathology, International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Patancheru, India.  
 SOURCE: Journal of virological methods, (1989 Oct) Vol. 26, No. 1, pp. 45-52.

Journal code: 8005839. ISSN: 0166-0934.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (COMPARATIVE STUDY)  
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 199001  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Mar 1990  
 Last Updated on STN: 28 Mar 1990  
 Entered Medline: 25 Jan 1990

AB A penicillinase (PNC)-based, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was standardized to detect maize mosaic virus (MMV) in sorghum leaf extracts, peanut mottle virus (PMV) in pea leaf extracts, and tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV) in peanut leaf extracts. Rabbit Fc-specific antibodies were conjugated with PNC by a single step glutaraldehyde bridge. Among several indicators tested, bromothymol blue (BTB) was found suitable for measuring PNC activity under simulated conditions. Two reagents, starch-iodine complex (SIC) and a mixed pH indicator, containing bromocresol purple and BTB (2:1) used earlier for the PNC-based ELISA, were compared with BTB for utilization in the PNC-based ELISA. SIC gave a slightly higher virus titre than BTB or the mixed pH indicator, but it often gave nonspecific reactions. Sodium or potassium salts of penicillin-G at 0.5-1.0 mg/ml and BTB at 0.2 mg/ml were found to be suitable as substrate-indicator mixture for PNC-based ELISA. The sensitivity of the PNC system was comparable to those of the alkaline phosphatase (ALP) and horseradish peroxidase (HRP) systems in detecting MMV, PMV, and TSWV. The PNC conjugate could be used at a greater dilution than those of the ALP and HRP conjugates and the BTB substrate mixture was stable for at least 3 weeks at 4 degrees C. Penicillin is readily available in developing countries, and at a substantially lower cost than p-nitrophenyl phosphate, the commonly used substrate for ALP in the plate ELISA. Thus the PNC-based ELISA provides a less expensive means for assaying plant viruses by ELISA.

L21 ANSWER 5 OF 9 MEDLINE on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 88232352 MEDLINE Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 3259666  
 TITLE: Solid-phase optoelectronic biosensors.  
 AUTHOR: Lowe C R; Goldfinch M J  
 SOURCE: Methods in enzymology, (1988) Vol. 137, pp. 338-48.  
 Journal code: 0212271. ISSN: 0076-6879.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 198807  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Mar 1990  
 Last Updated on STN: 8 Mar 1990  
 Entered Medline: 11 Jul 1988

L21 ANSWER 6 OF 9 MEDLINE on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 84254530 MEDLINE Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6742421  
 TITLE: Solid-phase optoelectronic sensors for biochemical analysis.  
 AUTHOR: Goldfinch M J; Lowe C R  
 SOURCE: Analytical biochemistry, (1984 May 1) Vol. 138, No. 2, pp. 430-6.  
 Journal code: 0370535. ISSN: 0003-2697.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English  
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 198408  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Mar 1990  
 Last Updated on STN: 20 Mar 1990  
 Entered Medline: 7 Aug 1984

AB Simple solid-phase optoelectronic sensors for penicillin, urea, and glucose are described. Triphenylmethane dyes such as bromcresol green and bromthymol blue were derivatized with glutathione and co-immobilized with appropriate enzymes to a transparent membrane sandwiched between a red-light-emitting diode and a silicon photodiode with integral amplifier. In the presence of the corresponding substrates, catalytic action in the enzyme-dye membrane perturbs the local pH and causes characteristic color changes in the membrane which are monitored as a rise or fall in the output voltage of the detector system. With enzymes such as penicillinase, urease, and glucose oxidase, the response of the optoelectronic sensors is extremely reproducible over the concentration range 0-10 mM penicillin G, urea, or D-glucose, respectively. This report describes the construction and operation of these simple, inexpensive, and reagentless optoelectronic sensors.

L21 ANSWER 7 OF 9 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 83151502 MEDLINE Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6338827

TITLE: New medium for improved recovery of coliform bacteria from drinking water.

AUTHOR: LeChevallier M W; Cameron S C; McPeters G A

SOURCE: Applied and environmental microbiology, (1983 Feb) Vol. 45, No. 2, pp. 484-92.  
 Journal code: 7605801. ISSN: 0099-2240.  
 Report No.: NASA-83151502.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 (RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, NON-P.H.S.)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; Space Life Sciences

ENTRY MONTH: 198304

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 18 Mar 1990  
 Last Updated on STN: 18 Mar 1990  
 Entered Medline: 21 Apr 1983

AB A new membrane filter medium was developed for the improved recovery of injured coliforms from drinking water. The new medium, termed m-T7, consists of 5.0 g of Difco Proteose Peptone number 3, 20 g of lactose, 3.0 g of yeast extract, 0.4 ml of Tergitol 7 (25% solution), 5.0 g of polyoxyethylene ether W-1, 0.1 g of bromthymol blue, 0.1 g of bromcresol purple, and 15 g of agar per liter of distilled water. Additional selectivity may be obtained by aseptically adding 0.1 microgram of penicillin G per ml to the medium after autoclaving. In laboratory studies, m-T7 agar recovered 86 to 99% more laboratory-injured coliforms than did m-Endo agar. m-T7 agar also recovered an average of 43% more verified coliforms from 67 surface and drinking water samples than did the standard m-Endo membrane filter technique. From drinking water, m-T7 agar recovered nearly three times more coliforms than did m-Endo agar. Less than 0.5% of the colonies on m-T7 agar gave false-negative reactions, whereas greater than 70% of the typical yellow colonies from m-T7 agar produced gas in lauryl tryptose broth. Most of the verified coliforms isolated on m-T7 agar belonged to one of the four common coliform genera: Escherichia, 17.6%; Klebsiella, 21.7%; Citrobacter, 17.3%; Enterobacter, 32.2%. The results demonstrate that m-T7 agar is superior to m-Endo agar, especially for the isolation of injured coliforms from drinking water.

L21 ANSWER 8 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:197644 BIOSIS Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV197662027644; BA62:27644  
 TITLE: ACTIVE TRANSPORT OF PHENOL RED BY RAT LUNG SLICES.  
 AUTHOR(S): GARDINER T H; SCHNAKER L S  
 SOURCE: Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics,  
 (1976) Vol. 196, No. 2, pp. 455-462.  
 CODEN: JPETAB. ISSN: 0022-3565.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
 FILE SEGMENT: BA  
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB 35S-phenol red was taken up by rat lung slices incubated in oxygenated Krebs-Ringer phosphate-glucose solution (pH 7.4) at 37° C by a process showing the characteristics of active transport. Uptake against a concentration gradient occurred by a saturable process that was inhibited by low temperature, anaerobic conditions and certain metabolic inhibitors. Phenol red uptake was depressed in the presence of certain anionic dyes, such as chlorphenol red, bromphenol blue, bromthymol blue and bromcresol green and by various other organic acids, including disodium cromoglycate, probenecid, cephalothin and benzylpenicillin. In contrast isoniazid and p-aminohippuric acid had no effect on phenol red uptake, suggesting that a specificity exists in the rat lung for transport of anionic compounds. In the presence of paraquat, an organic cation, phenol red uptake increased. The extent of uptake of phenol red by lung slices depended on levels of Na, K and Ca ion in the incubation medium and on the thickness of the tissue slice. Phenol red was bound to lung homogenates; however, the characteristics of the binding were such that binding alone could not account for accumulation by lung slices.

L21 ANSWER 9 OF 9 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974150886 EMBASE Full-text  
 TITLE: Colorimetric determination of probenecid, saccharin, penicillins and some indicators using methylene blue.  
 AUTHOR: Beltagy Y.A.; Rida S.M.; Issa A.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharmaceut. Chem. Dept., Fac. Pharm., Univ. Alexandria, Egypt  
 SOURCE: Pharmazie, (1974) Vol. 29, No. 1, pp. 64-65.  
 ISSN: 0031-7144 CODEN: PHARAT  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article  
 FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index  
 030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology  
 LANGUAGE: English



## SEARCH HISTORY

=&gt; d his ful

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:46:29 ON 21 NOV 2007)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:46:45 ON 21 NOV 2007

E DEKKER ANGELINA/AU

L1 1 SEA ABB=ON "DEKKER ANGELINA"/AU  
E BOUWKNECHT CORNELIS/AU  
E VAN PELT JOHANNES/AU

L2 36 SEA ABB=ON ("VAN PELT JOHAN A"/AU OR "VAN PELT JOHANNES"/AU  
OR "VAN PELT JOHANNES G"/AU OR "VAN PELT JOHANNES GEORGE"/AU)  
E PELT JOHANNES/AU  
E RIJK ANGELIQUE/AU  
E DE RIJK ANGELIQUE/AU

L3 4 SEA ABB=ON ("DE RIJK A"/AU OR "DE RIJK A M M"/AU OR "DE RIJK  
ANGELIQUE"/AU)  
E JACOBUS STARK/AU

L4 4 SEA ABB=ON "JACOBUS S"/AU  
E LANGEVELD PIETER/AU

L5 9 SEA ABB=ON "LANGEVELD PIETER CORNELIS"/AU

L6 0 SEA ABB=ON L1 AND L2 AND L3 AND L4 AND L5

L7 54 SEA ABB=ON L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5

L8 8 SEA ABB=ON L7 AND ?ANTIBIOTIC?

L9 ANALYZE L8 1-8 CT : 76 TERMS

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:50:44 ON 21 NOV 2007

E BROMOTHYMOL BLUE/CN

L10 1 SEA ABB=ON "BROMOTHYMOL BLUE"/CN  
E PENICILLIN G/CN

L11 1 SEA ABB=ON "PENICILLIN G"/CN

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:51:39 ON 21 NOV 2007

L12 5 SEA ABB=ON (L10 OR ?BROMOTHYMOL?(W)?BLUE? OR ?BROMTHYMOL?(W)?B  
LUE?) AND (L11 OR ?PENICILLIN?(W)G)

L13 0 SEA ABB=ON L12 AND (?DETERMIN? OR ?DETECT? OR ?IDENT?)(5A)?ANT  
IBIOTIC?

L14 0 SEA ABB=ON L12 AND ?ANTIBIOTIC?

L15 2 SEA ABB=ON L12 AND (?DETERMIN? OR ?DETECT? OR ?IDENT?)

L16 5 SEA ABB=ON L12 OR L15

L17 5 SEA ABB=ON L16 AND (PRD<20051208 OR PD<20051208)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, DRUGU' ENTERED AT 14:54:26 ON 21 NOV 2007

L18 16 SEA ABB=ON L16

L19 8 DUP REMOV L18 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 14:55:54 ON 21 NOV 2007

L20 1 SEA ABB=ON L12 OR L15

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 14:56:18 ON 21 NOV 2007

L21 9 DUP REMOV L19 L20 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

FILE HOME

FILE HCAPLUS

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 21 Nov 2007 VOL 147 ISS 22  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 20 Nov 2007 (20071120/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

#### FILE REGISTRY

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 20 NOV 2007 HIGHEST RN 955158-15-3  
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 20 NOV 2007 HIGHEST RN 955158-15-3

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TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH June 29, 2007

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html>

#### FILE MEDLINE

FILE LAST UPDATED: 20 Nov 2007 (20071120/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

#### FILE BIOSIS

FILE COVERS 1926 TO DATE.

CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNS) PRESENT  
FROM JANUARY 1926 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 14 November 2007 (20071114/ED)

BIOSIS has been augmented with 1.8 million archival records from 1926 through 1968. These records have been re-indexed to match current BIOSIS indexing.

#### FILE EMBASE

FILE COVERS 1974 TO 20 Nov 2007 (20071120/ED)

EMBASE is now updated daily. SDI frequency remains weekly (default) and biweekly.

10/559,797

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE DRUGU

FILE LAST UPDATED: 15 NOV 2007 <20071115/UP>

>>> DERWENT DRUG FILE (SUBSCRIBER) <<<

>>> FILE COVERS 1983 TO DATE <<<

>>> THESAURUS AVAILABLE IN /CT <<<

FILE WPIDS

FILE LAST UPDATED: 19 NOV 2007 <20071119/UP>

MOST RECENT THOMSON SCIENTIFIC UPDATE: 200774 <200774/DW>

DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> Now containing more than 1 million chemical structures in DCR <<<

>>> IPC Reform backfile reclassification has been loaded to September 6th 2007. No update date (UP) has been created for the reclassified documents, but they can be identified by 20060101/UPIC and 20061231/UPIC, 20070601/UPIC and 20071001/UPIC. <<<

FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE,  
PLEASE VISIT:

[http://www.stn-international.de/training\\_center/patents/stn\\_guide.pdf](http://www.stn-international.de/training_center/patents/stn_guide.pdf)

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